

THE SIOUX CAMPAIGN.

The Expedition to the North Bank of the Yellowstone.

ABORTIVE SEARCH FOR THE HOSTILES.

Refusal of the Agency Indians to Surrender Their Arms.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

TERRY'S CAMP ON DEER CREEK, August 30.

VIRGINIA CITY, D. T., Sept. 6, 1876.

General Terry's command, after crossing the Yellow-stone on the afternoon of the 27th, made a short halt on the north bank and then marched in a northerly direction about six miles by the light of the moon, making a dry camp. About six o'clock the next morning the march was resumed and the column passed through a fine grassing country of rolling prairie and buffalo tracks and altogether unlike the description given by the scouts, who reported it as bad land almost without water. The general direction of the day's march was northwesterly. Antelope in great plenty were encountered along the route, and toward noon scouts reported buffalo ahead.

A HERD OF BUFFALO.

A few miles further immense herds were seen grazing on the slopes of the hills, and the Indian scouts, unable to contain themselves, immediately organized a surround and charged the buffalo, killing some thirty of them. On the morning of the 28th the column marched toward the north, then turned east and finally south-east, making some seventeen and a half miles. So far very little indication of the presence of Indians had been found, but it was hoped that on account of the presence of the buffalo we were about to fall in with the Indians. About midday the column met the buffalo herd, and a grand battle was immediately organized by the Indians and hunting parties from the column. Some fifty buffaloes were killed, and the troops for the first time during the campaign were supplied with an abundance of fresh meat.

FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

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Celebrating the VICTORY IN VERMONT.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1876.

The republicans of this city held a grand ratification meeting last night, and fired 100 guns in honor of the victory in Vermont. The meeting was one of the largest ever held here, and was addressed by Hon. W. H. Taft, of Whitehall, and Professor Baerens, of Troy.

DESPERATE ROBBERS.

BOULDON SOUTH.

ARMED MEN ATTACK THE OFFICERS OF A BANK; KILLING THE CASHIER AND WOUNDING HIS ASSISTANT—TWO OF THEM KILLED BY CITIZENS—A PARTY IN HOT PURSUIT.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7, 1876.

A special despatch from Northfield, Minn., to the Pioneer says that about two o'clock this afternoon eight men, well mounted, entered the town and proceeded to the bank. Three of them entered it and sprang over the counter and ordered the cashier, Mr. J. H. Ward, with a knife held to his throat, to open the vault. At the same time all the persons in the bank—A. E. Bunker, assistant cashier, and Frank Wilson, clerk—were ordered to hold up their hands. Mr. Haywood refused to obey their orders and open the money vault. His neck was slightly scratched with the knife and, still persisting, one of the robbers put the muzzle of a pistol at his right temple and fired.

HAYWARD FELT DEAD.

They then turned to Mr. Bunker and ordered him to open the vault. He said he did not know the combination; and, as the robbers made demonstrations toward him he ran out of the back door, upon which they fired, shooting him through the shoulder. Mr. Wilcox was not injured with a bullet.

TWO ROBBERS KILLED.

While the robbers were robbing the people of the city, without warning, two others, two of the robbers were killed outright and one wounded man was taken away by his confederates. The citizens behaved like old veterans, as many of them are.

A FOOTBALL GAME.

The robbers did not get into the vault, nor did they find the cashier's drawer, except the nickel drawer, and a handful of nickels taken from it was thrown to the floor.

PUT INTO WHITESTONE FOR A HARSH—GENERAL WHITNEY, HADLIE, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

On the night of the robbery, before midnight, and waited on the north side of the bridge until the other four came into the town from Danbury. The men were well mounted and armed with navy revolvers and had cartridges in belts around their bodies.

ROBBERS KILLED.

When the robbers crossed the bridge entering the town they drew revolvers and putting their horses into a full gallop dashed through the streets, shouting to the people on the bridge to get out, and running the horses at the most ferocious and impudent. While three of the gang were engaged in the bank the others stood on the street, threatening to shoot any one who interfered, and fired some harmless shots. Pistols and guns were quickly seized by the citizens, and a young named Ward, from the window of an opposite building, picked off one of the villains.

SHOOTING HIM DEAD.

Another shot, thought to be from Wheeler, immediately struck and killed another, when the robbers were hit, but he escaped.

A BAND OF FIFTY ORGANIZED, AND, HEADED BY WHEELER, THEY STARTED IN PURSUIT, BUT AT LAST ACCOUNTS THEY MADE, THEY WERE FIVE MILES AHEAD OF THEM, AND ARE ALMOST SURE TO BE OVERTAKEN.

There are all sorts of rumors as to whom the robbers are, and many believe they are part of a gang heretofore operating in Missouri and Kansas.

THE MINING STOCK BOARD.

EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA—EAGERNESS TO SECURE MEMBERSHIPS AND TO PLACE STOCKS ON THE SALE LISTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7, 1876.

The establishment in New York of the American Mining Stock Board is creating quite an excitement. The stock at first sold with difficulty at \$100. On Monday the price was raised to \$250, and in five hours the number offered were all taken in less than four hours. During the last four days the Pacific Mining Bureau has declined sixty-three applications. To-day the office has been literally besieged with applications both for membership and for listing stocks. The severest scrutiny is being exercised.

INDIANS AT THE MISSOURI RIVER AGENCIES—A BLOODY STRUGGLE ANTICIPATED IN DISARMING THEM.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., Sept. 6.

VIA PORT LARAMIE, Wyo. T., Sept. 7, 1876.

The Sioux Commission arrived here this afternoon, having left Port Laramie September 4, with Captain Eggers' cavalry company as an escort. No Indians were seen on the way and everything at the agency was found to be quiet. The agency is in charge of Lieutenant Oeding. General Mackenzie, commander of the district, was present to receive the commission, and said he would aid it by every means in his power.

PEACE OF THE INDIANS.

There is quite a large military force here, and the Indians are in a depressed state of mind in consequence of the concentration of troops at the agency.

They say they fear they are all to be massacred as soon as enough soldiers arrive. They hail the arrival of the commission as a means of relief. Twenty or thirty lodges left Red Cloud recently for Spotted Tail Agency, through fear of danger here. The Commissioners are anxious to proceed with a council without delay, but they cannot say now when it will be held.

INDIANS AT THE MISSOURI RIVER AGENCIES—A BLOODY STRUGGLE ANTICIPATED IN DISARMING THEM.

RED BRULE AGENCY, Dakota, Sept. 1, 1876.

The situation of affairs along the Missouri River with reference to the war in the north remains unchanged. Numbers of Indians have made their appearance at the Cheyenne Agency near Fort Sully, from the hostile camps, but owing to a rumor said to have been circulated first by the Yanktonians to the effect that the troops would first disarm them and then kill them, they keep shy of the military post, and thus far but one Indian has surrendered himself and given up his arms. The speech he made on the occasion is said to be a fearful arraignment of the government and the Indian Department. Large numbers of the so-called peaceful Indians are leaving Cheyenne for Lower Brule below, where many of the Cheyenne Indians belong. They take with them the wives and families of the warriors absent in the field and claim them as their own when they are enrolled for rations by the agents at the places they go to. Standing Rock is now garrisoned by seven companies commanded by a field officer. Cheyenne Agency has been reinforced by two companies of the Eleventh infantry from Brownsville, Texas, and five more companies of the same regiment are now at Yankton awaiting transportation to Lower Brule and Cheyenne. When these posts are fully reinforced it is probable that something will be done of an aggressive nature, at least the preparation indicates that the regular garrisons are deemed sufficient for defensive purposes. What this something, if anything, is to be, no one yet seems to comprehend. It is possible that simultaneously the troops will move on the camps of all the "peaceables," and disarm them, but the spirit of the present instructions would seem to indicate that only the hostiles who return are to be disarmed. In either case a bloody struggle will be the result, almost without doubt, for faith with the Indians has so often been broken that they will not trust themselves to the mercy of the troops without their arms.

THE HOSTILES' AMMUNITION.

The returned reports show that they get ammunition from a place near the Spotted Tail Agency, on the White River, and that they have abundance of arms, and ammunition enough for a great battle, but do not want to fight both Crook and Terry combined, not doubting a victory, but through reluctance to losing many warriors. There are about 5,500 warriors in the field, and those who leave are more than replaced by the acquisitions.

Sitting Bull and his chiefs do not want peace, and will fight it out or that line if it takes all summer, and will let the settlements hear from him when the troops are withdrawn, especially the towns in the Black Hills.

BUTTING BULL'S STRATEGY.

B. Bull does not affect pretension to strategic intent

and is not the linguist he is alleged to be, nor has he ever heard of Napoleon, but without realizing it himself is probably the foremost Indian of the Sioux nation, and undoubtedly excels in subtlety and in Indian diplomacy, for his preparation for this war approaches very near the systematic. Last winter he made a journey to Red country and himself made peace with that immemorial tribe of enemies, and, leaving a present of a hundred horses, extorted a promise from them that they would not join the troops in the war, and it is a fair compliment to the importance of the Sioux chief that the promise has been kept.

There are no white men in the hostile camps.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The horses stolen from the peaceable Indians at the Cheyenne Agency by the Black Hills miners were sent for by Major Lazelle, commanding for Fort Sully. Captain Tisdall, going out with thirty-five men and an audience guide, only four horses were recovered out of sixty-three. The miners sent the officer word that there was still due from the Indians an account \$40, which they would call for by and by. The troops had the greatest difficulty in protecting the guide from the vengeance of the miners. A maver had been committed by the day troops arrived, and Crook City was full of drunken men. During the day a man came in from the root hills bringing with him the head of an Indian which he had killed there. It was dragged by a cord around the town and a reward of \$275 was at once made up for the white savage. Murders and outrages are almost daily occurrence now in the north of the Hills.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

WAIRDBANKS' MAJORITY OVER TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND—A REPUBLICAN GAIN OVER THE VOTE OF 1874—STANDING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Sept. 7, 1876.

Election returns from all but nine towns in the State of Vermont show that Fairbanks' majority over Bingham is 24,683.

The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 19,950 majority over Bingham—a republican gain of 4,733.

The nine remaining towns in 1874 gave Peck, over 20,000 majority.

Fairbanks' majority in the entire State cannot be far from 22,000.

The majority for Lieutenant Governor Proctor will probably reach 26,000.

The Legislature, so far as heard from, stands—In the House, 100 republicans, 30 democrats. In two towns there is no choice. Thirteen yet to be heard from on the legislative vote gave in 1874 9 republicans, 4 democrats.

The State has not a single democrat.

In 1874 there were 39 democrats in the House and 1 in the Senate.

THE FUTURE OPERATIONS.

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THE TWO ROBBERS KILLED.

While the robbers were robbing the people of the city, without warning, two others, two of the robbers were killed outright and one wounded man was taken away by his confederates. The citizens behaved like old veterans, as many of them are.

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SHOT IN THE TEMPLE.

Mr. Haywood, of the First Presbyterian Church, was shot in the temple, and died.

WHEELER FELT DEAD.

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